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PTO/SB/21 (09-04)

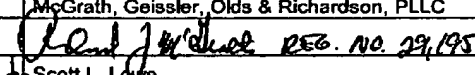
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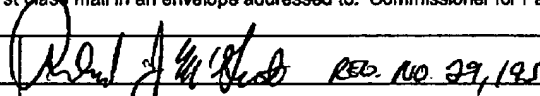
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TRANSMITTAL FORM (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)	Application Number	10/072,364	
	Filing Date	Feb 6, 2002	
	First Named Inventor	SADOT, Emek	
	Art Unit	2194	
	Examiner Name	ANYA, Charles	
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	24	Attorney Docket Number	3655/0138PUS1

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment / Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Table on CD	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance communication to (TC) <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below):
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SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT			
Firm Name	McGrath, Geissler, Olds & Richardson, PLLC		
Signature	 REG. NO. 29,195		
Printed name	Scott L. Lowe		
Date	October 27, 2006	Reg. No.	41458

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING	
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Signature	 REG. NO. 29,195
Typed or printed name	Scott L. Lowe
Date	October 27, 2006

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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OCT 27 2006

MS APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Docket No.: 3655/0138P
(PATENT)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:
Emek SADOT

Application No.: 10/072,364

Confirmation No.: 2558

Filed: February 6, 2002

Art Unit: 2194

For: CLIENT-CONTROLLED LOAD BALANCER

Examiner: C. E. Anya

REVISED BRIEF ON BEHALF OF APPELLANT

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Application No.: 10/072,364

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Filed: February 6, 2002

Art Unit: 2194

For: CLIENT-CONTROLLED LOAD BALANCER

Examiner: C. E. Anya

REVISED BRIEF ON BEHALF OF APPELLANT

MS APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is an Appeal from the Rejection of Claims 1-51 in the above-identified application, which claims were finally rejected in the Office Action dated January 5, 2006. In response to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief dated October 16, 2006, this Revised Brief on behalf of Appellant is being submitted.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

**AVAYA COMMUNICATION ISRAEL LTD. IS THE ASSIGNEE OF THE
PRESENT APPLICATION AND THE REAL PARTY IN INTEREST.**

OCT 27 2006

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-51 have been finally rejected by the Examiner in connection with the above-identified application. Claims 1-51 are set forth in the attached Appendix.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Amendment after Final Rejection that was filed on June 29, 2006 has not been entered.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**A. Background**

The claimed subject matter relates to a method that includes providing a load balancer not associated with the virtual server and in which the load balancer includes a client-controlled load balancer (102) that directly selects one of the plurality of servers (108) representing the virtual server based on one or more parameters provided by the load balancer (102). (See Fig. 1). The load balancer (102) and the servers (108) are specifically described at page 8, line 16 to page 9, line 18.

Claims 1, 24, 37, 41 and 47 are independent. Independent claims 1, 24, 37 and 47 are directed to methods for selecting a server, and independent claim 41 is directed to a load balancer. Independent claim 1 recites that "the load balancer comprises a client-controlled load balancer that directly selects said one of the plurality of servers representing the virtual server based on said one or more parameters". Independent claims 24, 37, 41 and 47 all include similar limitations.

B. Independent Claim 1

Independent claim 1, for example, is directed to a method of selecting a server (108) to represent a virtual server hosted by a plurality of servers. The method includes providing a client-controlled load balancer (102) that is not associated with the virtual server and that directly selects one of the plurality of servers (108) representing the virtual server based on one or more parameters provided by the load balancer (102). (See page 10, lines 1-12). Thus, according to the present invention, the client-controlled load balancer (102) is able to make an intelligent decision as to which virtual server would best serve the client (106).

C. Independent Claim 24

Independent claim 24 is similar to independent claim 1 except claim 24 further recites a message related to the virtual server, and claim 24 further recites that the load balancer (102) is closer to the client (106) than to the selected server (108). (See page 8, lines 24-28.)

D. Independent Claim 37

Independent claim 37 is similar to independent claim 1 except claim 37 further recites a message related to a virtual server, and claim 24 further recites that the server (108) is selected partially upon the cost of communications between the client (106) and one of the servers (108). (See page 10, lines 24-33.)

E. Independent Claim 41

Independent claim 41 is directed to a loader balance (102), and like independent claim 1, a server (108) is directly selected to service the client (106) based on at least one attribute. Claim 41 further recites an interface and processor for assisting in the selection the server (108). (See page 7, lines 4-12.)

F. Independent Claim 47

Independent claim 47 is similar to independent claim 1 except that claim 47 further recites a message related to the virtual server, and claim 47 further recites choosing a function for selecting the selected server (108). (See page 10, line 30 - page 11, line 7.)

VI. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1-7, 12-15, 17, 41, 42 and 44 stand finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pub. No. 2001/0047415 A1 (Skene et al., hereinafter "Skene") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,400,681 (Bertin et al., hereinafter "Bertin"), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,182, 139 (Brendel, hereinafter "Brendel").

Claims 8-11, 16, 18-23, 37-40, 43, 45 and 47-51 stand finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Skene in view of Bertin, and further in view of Brendel as applied to claim 6, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,249,801 (Zisapel et al., hereinafter "Zisapel").

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Claims 24-36 stand finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Skene in view of U.S. Pub. No. 2003/01102293 (Friedman et al., hereinafter "Friedman") and further in view of Brendel.

Claims 46 stands finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Skene in view of Bertin, and further in view of Brendel as applied to claim 41, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application S.N. 09/793,455 identified on page 14 of the specification.

VII. APPELLANTS' ARGUMENTS

A. Grouping of Claims

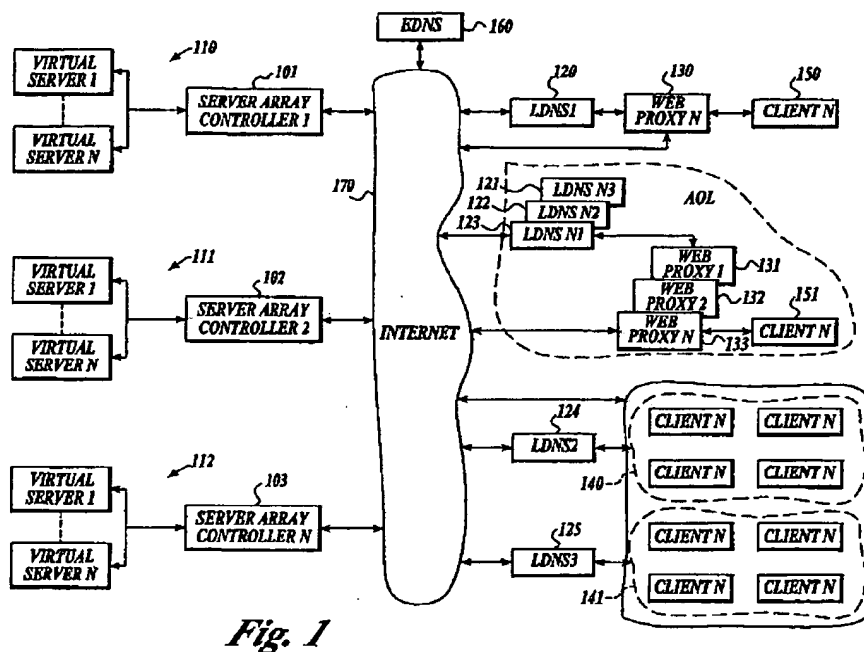
Claims 1, 24, 37, 41 and 47 are independent, and the patentability of dependent claims 2-23, 25-36, 38-40, 42-45 and 48-51 raises or falls with the patentability of their respective independent claims. The patentability of dependent claim 46 should be determined separately.

B. The Rejection of Independent Claims 1, 24, 37, 41 and 47 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

1. The Hypothetical Combination of References Is Not the Claimed Invention

In rejecting the independent claims as being unpatentable, the Office Action relies on the primary reference by Skene as teaching the claimed load balancer and in particular cites the EDNS server 160 in Figure 1 as corresponding to the claimed load

balancer of the present invention. For the convenience of the reader, Fig. 1 of Skene is reproduced below:



The Office Action further relies on the secondary reference by Brendel as teaching a client-controlled load balancer that directly selects a server based on one or more parameters. The Office Action also indicates that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art ... to combine Brendel ... and Skene et al. ... to improve the overall performance of the Internet and/or WAN links. However, combining Brendel with Skene would only cause the client 150 of Skene to select a Server Array Controller (SAC) 101, 102, 103, which then selects a particular virtual server 110, 111, 112.

It is respectfully submitted the EDNS server 160 of Skene, which allegedly corresponds to the claimed load balancer, only determines which server array controller SAC 101, 102 and 103 to select. Then, the SAC 101, 102 or 103 decides which virtual

server 1 ... N is selected (see also paragraph [0028] – [0035], for example). Skene, therefore, is similar to the background art discussed in the present application in which a server array controller (SAC) which is not controlled by the client ultimately determines which server to select. That is, the server array controller 101, 102, 103 in Skene determines which server to use. There is no teaching that the load balancer or EDNS 160 of Skene performs this function. This differs from the present application in which a client-controlled load balancer allows the client to determine how a server is to be selected, rather than having this determination performed by the manager of a particular website (see page 2, lines 25-27 of the present application, for example). The additional secondary references by Bertin et al., Friedman et al., Zisapel et al. and Brendel et al. also do not teach or suggest a client-controlled load balancer which is able to make an intelligent decision as to which virtual server would best serve the client.

In other words, the EDNS server 160 of Skene only determines which server array controller SAC 101, 102 and 103 to select. The EDNS server 160 does not select a virtual server. Then, the SAC 101, 102 or 103 decides which virtual server 1 ... N is selected (see also paragraph [0028] – [0035], for example). Accordingly, moving the operations of the EDNS server 160 of Skene to the client 150 of Skene based on the teachings of Brendel would result in a hypothetically modified system which is not the claimed invention. In the Examiner's hypothetically modified system, the client 150 still selects a particular SAC 101, 102, 103, instead of the EDNS server 160 selecting a virtual server. This is because Brendel teaches that multiple connection packets should be sent to different servers, and then the client is connected to the first server that

responds. This is often referred to in the art as "Spray and Pray." Thus, the hypothetical combination of Brendel with Skene would result in the client 150 sending out packets to each SAC 101, 102, 103, and then selecting the SAC 101, 102, 103 that first responds. The selected SAC would then determine what virtual server 110 to select. Accordingly, the hypothetical combination including Skene and Brendel is not the Applicant's claimed invention.

It is respectfully submitted that the additional secondary references alone or in combination also do not teach or suggest the claimed client-controlled load balancer of independent claims 1, 24, 37, 41 and 47 that directly selects one of the plurality of servers representing the virtual server.

2. The Alleged Motivation to Combine References

It is respectfully submitted that one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine the teachings of the Skene and Brendel, and that there is insufficient motivation to combine the references as suggested in the Office Action. See, *Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil*, 774 F.2d 1132, 1143 (Fed. Cir. 1985) ("When prior art references require selective combination by the court to render obvious a subsequent invention, there must be some reason for the combination other than the hindsight gleaned from the invention itself."). Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has impermissibly used hindsight gleaned from the Applicant's application to combine the references, and that the alleged motivation identified in the Office Action is legally insufficient

According to the January 5, 2006 Office Action, the alleged motivation to combine references is that the teachings of Brendel "would improve the system of Bertin and Skene by minimizing the client latency, since minimal latency paths tend to go around Internet bottlenecks and as result improves the overall performance of the Internet and/or WAN links. (Brendel Col 3, lines 10-17). Minimizing latency paths and improving overall performance may be desirable goals, but desirable goals and conclusory statements do not provide a concrete suggestion or motivation to combine references. Rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements, and there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1343-46 (Fed. Cir. 2002), and *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1355-59 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully disagrees that the teachings of Brendel provide any motivation to modify the teachings of the Skene, and the only possible motivation to combine the references is gleaned from the hindsight provided by the Applicant.

In addition, Skene's teachings described above regarding the selection of SACs 101, 102, 103 can not be ignored because they are one of the main points of the Skene reference. If the proposed modification was made, it would render Skene's SAC's unsatisfactory for their intended purpose. There is no suggestion or motivation to make a proposed modification to a prior art reference, when the proposed modification renders the reference unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

It is clear that Skene and Brendel, either alone or in combination with the other cited prior art, do not disclose the recited features nor provide the necessary motivation to combine references. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the independent claims 1, 24, 37, 41 and 47 are patentable over the cited prior art, and the Examiner's rejection must be overturned.

C. Dependent Claim 46 – The Allegedly APA is Not Prior Art

The allegedly Admitted Prior Art ("APA"), that has been used to reject claim 46, is U.S. Patent Application 09/793,455 which was filed on February 26, 2001, and it is assigned to the Assignee of the present invention. The allegedly APA was first published on August 29, 2002. The present application was filed on February 6, 2002, and it is assigned to the same assignee as the allegedly APA. [See Appendix IX for Assignment Data.] It is respectfully submitted that the allegedly APA is not prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 103(c) which states:

(c) Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under one or more of subsections (e), (f), and (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

Accordingly, the Examiner's rejection of claim 46 based upon 35 U.S.C. § 103 must be overturned, because the allegedly APA is not prior art with respect to the claimed invention.

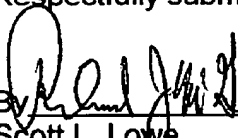
D. Conclusion

The required Appeal Brief Fee in the amount of \$500 was previously submitted .

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-3828 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: October 27, 2006

Respectfully submitted,


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VIII. Claims Appendix

CLAIMS APPEALED

1. A method of selecting a server to represent a virtual server hosted by a plurality of servers, comprising:

providing, by a load balancer not associated with the virtual server, values, for one or more parameters, of two or more paths, each path defined between a point in a vicinity of a client accessing the virtual server and one of the plurality of servers representing the virtual server; and

selecting a server to provide data for the client, responsive to the values of the one or more parameters,

wherein the load balancer comprises a client-controlled load balancer that directly selects said one of the plurality of servers representing the virtual server based on said one or more parameters.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the load balancer and the client are in the same metropolitan area.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the load balancer and the client are in the same local area network.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the one or more parameters comprise at least one of a jitter, a round trip delay or a hop count.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the one or more parameters comprise a cost.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein selecting the server comprises selecting, by a client-controlled load balancer, responsive to receiving identification of a virtual server requested by the client.

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein selecting the server comprises selecting, by a client-controlled load balancer, responsive to receiving a connection establishment request from the client.

8. A method according to claim 6, wherein providing the values for the one or more parameters comprises measuring at least one of the parameters.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein measuring at least one of the parameters, for at least one of the paths, is performed before receiving the connection establishment request.

10. A method according to claim 8, wherein measuring at least one of the parameters for at least one of the paths is performed after receiving the connection establishment request.

11. A method according to claim 1, further comprising changing the destination IP address of packets received by the load balancer from the client, to an IP address of the selected server.

12. A method according to claim 1, further comprising changing the source IP address of packets received by the load balancer from the selected server.

13. A method according to claim 1, further comprising transmitting an IP address of the selected server to the client.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein transmitting the IP address of the selected server to the client comprises transmitting a DNS response.

15. A method according to claim 1, wherein ones of the plurality of servers are located in different geographical regions.

16. A method according to claim 1, wherein selecting a server to provide data for the client comprises selecting, by the load balancer, a second load balancer which is to perform the server selection and selecting, by the second load balancer, a server to provide data for the client.

17. A method according to claim 1, wherein the virtual server hosts a web site.

18. A method according to claim 1, wherein selecting a server to provide data for the client comprises selecting a server which minimizes a function of the one or more parameters.

19. A method according to claim 18, wherein selecting a server to provide data comprises choosing a function of the one or more parameters to be minimized and selecting a server which minimizes the chosen function.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the function is chosen responsive to a protocol with which the virtual server is accessed.

21. A method according to claim 19, wherein the function is chosen responsive to the virtual server accessed.

22. A method according to claim 19, wherein the function is chosen responsive to an attribute of the client.

23. A method according to claim 19, wherein the function is chosen responsive to the time of the selection.

24. A method of selecting a server to be accessed, comprising:
receiving, by a load balancer, a message relating to a virtual server, hosted by a plurality of servers, and to a client desiring to receive data from the virtual server; and

selecting, by the load balancer, one of the plurality of servers to provide data to the server,

wherein the load balancer is closer to the client than to the selected server, and

wherein the load balancer comprises a client-controlled load balancer that directly selects said one of the plurality of servers representing the virtual server based on said one or more parameters.

25. A method according to claim 24, wherein the load balancer is closer to the client than to any of the plurality of servers hosting the virtual server.

26. A method according to claim 24, wherein the load balancer is in the same metropolitan area as the client.

27. A method according to claim 24, wherein the load balancer is in the same local area network as the client.

28. A method according to claim 24, wherein the load balancer is not associated with the virtual server.

29. A method according to claim 24, wherein the load balancer is under control of a system manager of the client.

30. A method according to claim 24, wherein receiving the message comprises receiving a DNS query message.

31. A method according to claim 24, wherein receiving the message comprises receiving from a DNS server.

32. A method according to claim 24, wherein receiving the message comprises receiving a connection establishment request directed to the virtual server.

33. A method according to claim 24, wherein receiving the message comprises receiving a message directed to the load balancer.

34. A method according to claim 24, wherein selecting one of the servers comprises selecting a server which has a lowest monetary cost path to the load balancer.

35. A method according to claim 24, wherein selecting one of the servers comprises selecting a server which has a lowest delay path or a highest packet size path to the load balancer.

36. A method according to claim 24, wherein the load balancer is geographically closer to the client than to the selected server.

37. A method of selecting a server to be accessed, comprising:

receiving, by a load balancer, a message relating to a virtual server, hosted by a plurality of servers, and to a client desiring to receive data from the virtual server; and

selecting, by the load balancer, one of the plurality of servers to provide data to the client, at least partially responsive to the cost of communications between the client and one or more of the plurality of servers,

wherein the load balancer comprises a client-controlled load balancer that directly selects said one of the plurality of servers representing the virtual server based on said one or more parameters.

38. A method according to claim 37, wherein selecting one of the servers comprises selecting a server under a constraint that a lowest monetary cost client communication connection is used in connecting to the server.

39. A method according to claim 37, wherein selecting one of the servers comprises selecting a server which minimizes a weighted sum of communication monetary costs to the server and at least one other route related parameter.

40. A method according to claim 39, wherein selecting one of the servers comprises selecting a server which minimizes a weighted sum of the communication costs to the server and the round trip delay to the server.

41. A load balancer, comprising:
an interface adapted to receive server access messages from clients; and
a processor adapted to determine, for at least one of the messages, whether the message requires load balancing responsive to at least one attribute different from the identity of the server referenced by the message, and to select for at least one message determined to require load balancing, a server to service the client,
wherein the processor comprises a client-controlled processor that directly selects the server to service the client based on the at least one attribute.

42. A load balancer according to claim 41, wherein the at least one attribute comprises the time at which the message is received at the interface.

43. A load balancer according to claim 41, wherein the at least one attribute comprises the identity of the client.

44. A load balancer according to claim 41, wherein the at least one attribute comprises a protocol to govern the communication with the server.

45. A load balancer according to claim 41, further comprising a packet changing unit adapted to change the contents of at least one field of packets belonging to connections for which load balancing was performed.

46. A load balancer according to claim 41, wherein the packet changing unit is adapted to change packets in accordance with half NAT or full NAT procedures.

47. A method of selecting a server to be accessed, comprising:

receiving, by a load balancer, a message relating to a virtual server, hosted by a plurality of servers, and to a client desiring to receive data from the virtual server;

choosing a function from a plurality of predetermined functions utilized by the load balancer for selecting servers, responsive to the received message; and

selecting, by the load balancer, one of the plurality of servers that minimizes or maximizes the chosen function, to provide data to the client,

wherein the load balancer comprises a client-controlled load balancer that directly selects said one of the plurality of servers representing the virtual server that minimizes or maximizes the chosen function.

48. A method according to claim 47, wherein choosing the function comprises choosing responsive to an identity of the client.

49. A method according to claim 47, wherein choosing the function comprises choosing responsive to a time at which the message is received.

50. A method according to claim 47, wherein at least two of the predetermined functions depend on different groups of one or more parameters.

51. A method according to claim 47, wherein at least two of the predetermined functions depend on the same parameters but give different weight to one or more of the parameters on which they depend.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Provided below are assignment data for the present application and the allegedly
APA Serial No. 09/793,455:



[Assignments on the Web](#) > Patent Query

Patent Assignment Abstract of Title

NOTE: Results display only for issued patents and published applications. For pending or abandoned applications please consult USPTO staff.

Total Assignments: 1

Patent #: NONE

Issue Dt:

Application #: 10072364 **Filing Dt:** 02/06/2002

Publication #: US20030149755 **Pub Dt:** 08/07/2003

Inventor: Emek Sadot

Title: Client-controlled load balancer

Assignment: 1

Reel/Frame: 012586/0847

Recorded: 02/06/2002

Pages: 4

Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignor: SADOT, EMEK

Exec Dt: 12/18/2001

Assignee: AVAYA COMMUNICATION ISRAEL LTD.

ATIDIM TECHNOLOGIES PARK-BLDG. 3

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL 61131

Correspondent: DOCKET ADMINISTRATOR

BRIAN K. DINICOLA

ROOM 1L-202

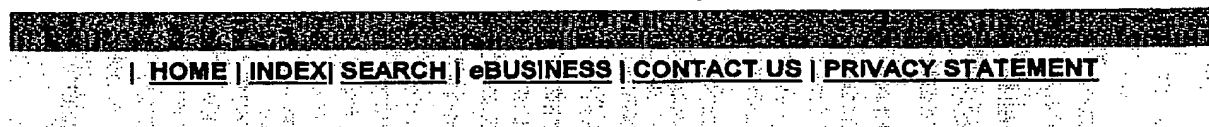
101 CRAWFORDS CORNER ROAD-P.O. BOX 629

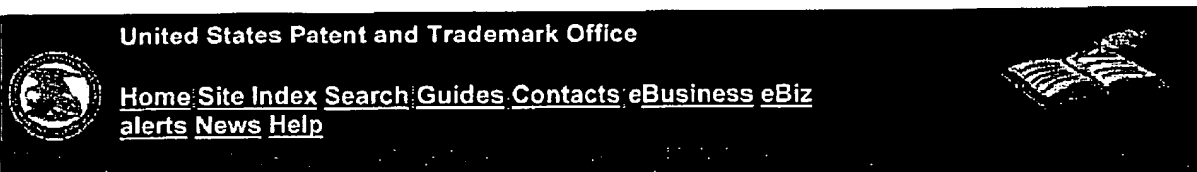
HOLMDEL, NEW JERSEY 07733-3030

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571-272-3350.

Web interface last modified: July 26, 2006 v.1.10



**Assignments on the Web > Patent Query****Patent Assignment Abstract of Title**

NOTE: Results display only for issued patents and published applications. For pending or abandoned applications please consult USPTO staff.

Total Assignments: 2

Patent #: NONE **Issue Dt:** **Application #:** 09793455 **Filing Dt:** 02/26/2001

Publication #: US20020120743 **Pub Dt:** 08/29/2002

Inventors: Lior Shabtay, Dan Beiser, Ofir Friedman, Eyal Amitai, Guy Kronental

Title: Splicing persistent connections

Assignment: 1

Reel/Frame: 011595/0964

Recorded: 02/26/2001

Pages: 3

Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors: AMITAI, ETAL

Exec Dt: 02/12/2001

BEISER, DAN

Exec Dt: 02/13/2001

FRIEDMAN, OFIR

Exec Dt: 02/07/2001

KRONENTAL, GUY

Exec Dt: 02/11/2001

SHABTAY, LIOR

Exec Dt: 02/06/2001

Assignee: AVAYA COMMUNICATION ISRAEL LTD.

ATIDIM TECHNOLOGIES PARK - BLDG. 3

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X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None